United Nations S/AC.44/2004/(02)/115

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 April 2005

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Letter dated 12 April 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

It is my pleasure to attach herewith for your attention the Libyan national report concerning measures taken by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in compliance with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).

(*Signed*) Ahmed A. **Own**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

05-32496 (E) 160505 250505

Annex to the letter dated 12 April 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee*

[Original: Arabic]

Report of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

1. The unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on 28 April 2004 was an important event, because in this resolution the Council addresses the threat posed to international peace and security by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, particularly among non-State actors.

2. The Great Jamahiriya has adopted a series of legislative and enforcement measures to ensure the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and shall adopt further measures as necessary. The policies of the Great Jamahiriya in this area are reviewed on a regular basis.

3. The Great Jamahiriya fully supports the activities of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) by working to ensure the implementation of the resolution at the international level, notably by providing assistance and counsel whenever given the opportunity.

Legislative measures

The People's Congresses, which represent the legislative authority in the Great Jamahiriya, have taken various measures to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In June 1988 they published the Great Green Document on Human Rights in the Age of the Masses, which prohibits the use of and trade in weapons of mass destruction and calls on all States to renounce such weapons (see document annexed hereto).

On 19 December 2003 the Great Jamahiriya announced, without being compelled to do so, that it was renouncing all programmes and facilities that could be used to produce internationally banned weapons and would work to strengthen that policy.

At its session held from 8 to 12 January 2005, the General People's Congress adopted Act No. 2 of 2005 on money-laundering, article 11 of which provides for the establishment of a national committee to combat money-laundering.

International instruments

The Great Jamahiriya is a party to the international conventions and treaties on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It has signed or ratified the following instruments:

* The regulatory instruments mentioned in this report were transmitted to the Secretariat and may be consulted in Room S-3055.

1. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT);
2. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);
3. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards agreement;
4. Additional protocol to the safeguards agreement;
5. Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;
6. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention);
7. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Biological Weapons Convention);
8. Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (Partial Test-Ban Treaty);
9. Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (Outer Space Treaty);
10. Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (Seabed Treaty);
11. Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation;
12. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba).

Measures taken concerning questions raised by Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Paragraphs 1-3 of the resolution

Measures taken

The Great Green Document on Human Rights in the Age of the Masses provides as follows:

Article 23

The society of the masses considers that peace among united nations is the key to prosperity, well-being and harmony. It therefore demands that arms trafficking be eliminated and arms manufacture restricted, because such activities squander the wealth of societies and lead to increased tax burdens, and terrorize populations by wreaking havoc and destruction around the world.

Article 24

The society of the masses demands the destruction of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction, as well as their stockpiling,

and desires that mankind should free itself of nuclear power stations and the dangers posed by nuclear waste.

Paragraph 5 of the resolution

***Decides* that none of the obligations set forth in this resolution shall be interpreted so as to conflict with or alter the rights and obligations of States parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention or alter the responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency or the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;**

Measures taken

The Great Jamahiriya is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention. It is a member of IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and participates actively in the ongoing efforts to strengthen the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention.

Paragraph 6 of the resolution

***Recognizes* the utility in implementing this resolution of effective national control lists and calls upon all Member States, when necessary, to pursue at the earliest opportunity the development of such lists;**

Measures taken

The Great Jamahiriya supports the multilateral export control arrangements and participates in the development of international norms in that area. In this connection it has adopted a number of laws, including Customs Act No. 67 of 1972 (amended by Act No. 10 of 1981), which governs the import and export of goods of all types and prohibits the import and export of banned goods.

Paragraph 7 of the resolution

***Recognizes* that some States may require assistance in implementing the provisions of this resolution within their territories and invites States in a position to do so to offer assistance as appropriate in response to specific requests to the States lacking the legal and regulatory infrastructure, implementation experience and/or resources for fulfilling the above provisions;**

Measures taken

The Great Jamahiriya requires assistance from other countries with the necessary experience and competencies. As a small country having limited experience with treaties on the subject, it cannot offer any technical assistance in this area.

Paragraph 8 of the resolution

***Calls upon* all States:**

(a) To promote the universal adoption and full implementation, and, where necessary, strengthening of multilateral treaties to which they are

parties, whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons;

Measures taken

On 19 December 2003, the Great Jamahiriya proved that it was complying with international treaties on disarmament and non-proliferation when it announced, without being compelled to do so, that it would eliminate all programmes and facilities that could be used to produce internationally banned weapons, under the supervision of IAEA and other competent organizations. It agreed to:

1. Dismantle all facilities and programmes relating to the nuclear fuel cycle (conversion and enrichment programmes);

2. Remove from the country all facilities involved in the conversion and enrichment of nuclear fuel;

3. Remove from the country all documents and maps dealing with the nuclear programme and the manufacture of related equipment;

4. Remove from the country dual-use equipment, i.e., that which could be used in the nuclear programme;

5. Remove from the country ionized and imported nuclear materials (UF6);

6. Send highly enriched nuclear material to the Russian Federation and convert the Tajura research reactor to a low-enrichment reactor;

7. Ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (6 January 2004) and sign the Additional Protocol to the Treaty (10 March 2004);

8. Submit a full declaration, note the changes made in the nuclear stockpiles, and supply plans to IAEA in accordance with the aforesaid Protocol and the safeguards agreement;

9. Authorize IAEA to verify the existing quantities of enriched uranium;

10. Accede to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (17 November 2000);

11. Play a decisive role in the entry into force of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) and in the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction.

Ballistic missiles and missile launchers

Since adopting its voluntary initiative on 19 December 2003, the Great Jamahiriya has limited its stock of missiles to those that comply with the norms laid down in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

The Great Jamahiriya has no programmes for ballistic missiles designed to transport weapons of mass destruction.

The Great Jamahiriya has no programmes for ballistic missile launchers, nor does it have any launch sites, and has never carried out activities in that area.

(See the reports submitted by the Great Jamahiriya to OPCW, annexed hereto.)

Paragraph 9 of the resolution

***Calls upon* all States to promote dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation so as to address the threat posed by proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, and their means of delivery;**

Measures taken

The Great Jamahiriya participates in all conferences held in the framework of organizations and conventions dealing with this issue, and it strives to always emphasize the need for dialogue and cooperation in the area of non-proliferation.

Paragraph 10 of the resolution

Further to counter that threat, *calls upon* all States, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to take cooperative action to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials;

Measures taken

The Great Jamahiriya supports the initiative and the non-proliferation security measures and believes that the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) requires the adoption of measures based on cooperation.

The competent authorities are constantly seeking to strengthen these measures at the bilateral, regional and international levels.

United Nations S/AC.44/2004(02)/116

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 April 2005

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Letter dated 13 April 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

With reference to my letter dated 28 March 2005, I have the honour to submit herewith Iraq's national report, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).

I would be grateful if the report could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Samir Shakir M. **Sumaida'ie**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-31516 (E) 090505 100505

Annex to the letter dated 13 April 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: Arabic]

National Report — Iraq

Report submitted pursuant to article 4 of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Iraq welcomed the unanimous adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1540 (2004). Iraq views the resolution as an effective tool in the context of the enhancement and strengthening of international measures aimed at prompt collective action to deal with the challenge represented by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. This is particularly true of those measures aimed at preventing such weapons and means from falling into the hands of non-State actors, an eventuality that represents an important concern of the international community owing to its relationship to international peace and security.

The competent authorities are strongly committed to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and ready to cooperate with the Committee established under that resolution.

Legislative measures

The Interim Government of Iraq, affirming its commitment to and respect for the international treaties, conventions and arrangements pertaining to disarmament and the control of the spread and prevention of the proliferation of weapons, has adopted a number of legislative measures, as follows:

1. Article 27 (E) of the Law of Administration for the State of Iraq for the Transitional Period, adopted on 8 March 2004, provides as follows:

> (E) The Iraqi Transitional Government shall respect and implement Iraq's international obligations regarding the non-proliferation, non-development, non-production, and non-use of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, and associated equipment, materiel, technologies, and delivery systems for use in the development, manufacture, production, and use of such weapons;

2. Order No. 26, issued by the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) in December 2003, concerning temporary measures for the control of Iraqi borders, ports and airports provides as follows:

> Paragraph 6. The expression "item subject to control and registration" means any item contained in the control lists of the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia group, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Zangger Committee or the Wassenaar Arrangement or any documents, systems, components, materials, computer operating systems or other technology that may be intended to contribute to the acquisition, manufacture, development, research or transfer of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems or advanced conventional military systems. The term "technology" means information necessary for the design, development,

production, or use of any commodity or computer operating system subject to control;

3. The Coalition Provisional Authority, by its Order No. 26, issued in August 2003, created the Department of Border Enforcement and entrusted to it the task of securing and borders and controlling border activities in accordance with all applicable CPA Regulations, Orders, and Memoranda, including CPA Order No. 16 regarding the Temporary Control of Iraqi Borders, Ports and Airports ...

4. Annex A to Coalition Provisional Authority Order No. 54 on trade liberalization policy, issued in February 2004, provides as follows under the section on restricted imports:

1. Items and technologies listed in the following international non-proliferation regimes (that are not otherwise prohibited under United Nations Security Council Resolutions or CPA Orders) cannot be imported in any quantity unless the Ministry of Trade issues a license authorizing the import:

- Australia Group;
- Missile Technology Control Regime;
- Nuclear Suppliers Group;
- Wassenaar Arrangement;

2. Items and technologies listed in the following international non-proliferation regimes cannot be imported in any quantity unless the Ministry of Trade issues a license authorizing the import:

- Australia Group;
- Nuclear Suppliers Group;
- Wassenaar Arrangement;

5. Coalition Provisional Authority Order No. 72, issued in June 2004, on the establishment of the Iraqi Radioactive Source Regulatory Authority as an independent agency entrusted with the responsibility for controlling radioactive sources and related exposure to ionizing radiation from radioactive sources and radioactive waste. The order provides that the agency shall carry out its responsibilities in accordance with the guidelines of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) set forth in its Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources;

6. Coalition Provisional Authority Order No. 79 on the establishment of the Iraqi Non-Proliferation Programs Foundation (INPF), the preambular paragraphs of which state the following:

Recognizing that United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) affirms that proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and their means of delivery constitutes a threat to international peace and security and requires that all States take effective measures to prevent the proliferation of such weapons, including by establishing appropriate controls over materials, equipment and technology which could be used for the design, development, production or use of such weapons,

Reaffirming the need to prevent the proliferation of technologies and expertise related to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) — nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons — their delivery systems, and other advanced military technologies;

The Order further provided that the Ministers of Science and Technology, Higher Education and Scientific Research, Agriculture, Industry and Minerals, Health, and Environment and the President of Iraqi National Academy of Science would constitute the founding Board of Directors for INPF.

Implementation measures

Regarding implementation, the responsibility for carrying out non-proliferation measures rests with a number of ministries and agencies, such as the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of State for National Security Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Iraqi Radioactive Source Regulatory Authority and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with the National Security Council Subcommittee on Disarmament and Non-proliferation, shall be responsible for ensuring coordination among those agencies, defining their responsibilities and monitoring compliance with the requirements of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall prepare the national report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to that resolution.

Enforcement measures

1. Iraq has declared its support for global accession to the international conventions on weapons of mass destruction, global compliance with them without any discrimination and the total elimination of such weapons as the only way to safeguard the international community against their use or the threat of such use. High officials have clearly stated that Iraq is to be a country free of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and that Iraq affirms its adherence to the conventions and treaties on disarmament and non-proliferation and its intention to participate effectively in international meetings and conferences on the subject. The Prime Minister of the Interim Government has stated that he will encourage the elected Iraqi Government to accede to the international conventions and treaties to which Iraq is not yet a party, such as the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention). In this regard, Iraq continues its support for international initiatives that contribute to the prevention of the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and intends to enact legislation in keeping with the guiding principles of the multilateral non-proliferation regimes.

2. On 11 July 2004, the National Security Adviser issued a press release stating that Iraq would be a model for the countries of the region and the world in its commitment to the principles of non-proliferation, including the ban on chemical, biological and nuclear weapons.

3. In keeping with Iraq's attachment to the establishment of an effective export monitoring system in accordance with the relevant international standards of the non-proliferation organizations, Iraqi officials have participated in conferences held

in Vienna, Amman, Istanbul and London and discussed with their counterparts ways of securing borders and monitoring exports and the technology used for those purposes. The participating Iraqi delegations enjoyed the support of the bodies organizing those conferences.

4. A subcommittee of the National Security Council has been created. The subcommittee, which meets weekly, is concerned with disarmament and non-proliferation issues, measures adopted by Government authorities for the implementation of the relevant resolutions and follow-up of Iraq's participation in international activities that confirm the Iraqi Government's new directives and its desire to become a model to be emulated by others. The meetings are attended by representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Science and Technology, Environment, the Interior, Defence and Justice, the border forces, the Customs Authority, the National Intelligence Service and the Iraqi Radioactive Source Regulatory Authority.

5. The Iraqi Radioactive Source Regulatory Authority was established pursuant to Order No. 72 of 2004 in compliance with an IAEA request to member States to establish monitoring agencies to regulate the management of radioactive sources. The Authority began operations at the start of 2005 by means of a plan of action that included projects such as a complete inventory of radioactive sources in Iraq, a search for lost radioactive sources, the control of the storage of depleted radioactive sources, the burying of low-level radioactive waste and control of border-crossing points. It is currently engaged in coordination with the competent Iraqi authorities for the implementation of border control procedures through the training of officials, the supplying of state-of-the-art equipment and the provision of whatever is required for the success of the operation. In addition, the Authority has approached IAEA in order to inform it of Iraq's commitment to applying the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and to discuss various aspects of cooperation between Iraq and the Agency.

6. The National Monitoring Directorate of the Ministry of Science and Technology, which was established pursuant to Security Council resolutions on weapons of mass destruction, follows the monitoring of the implementation of the monitoring, verification and inspection plan and the Ongoing Monitoring System for dual-use materials and equipment, including the mechanism for the import and export of such materials and equipment, in accordance with the following:

- Control of dual-use materials and equipment in Iraq;
- Monitoring of all activities of public and private corporations to ensure that they do not undertake activities proscribed under international conventions and treaties and the relevant obligations which they entail for Iraq;
- Establishment of effective national measures to prevent any party from using Iraqi territory to develop any nuclear, chemical or biological weapon or means of delivery thereof and to guarantee that no such weapons are acquired, developed, transported, transferred, transformed or used;
- Monitoring of the importation and exportation of dual-use materials and equipment proscribed by treaties and conventions concluded or to be concluded and ascertainment of the end-users of such materials;

- Participation in the drafting of penal legislation to govern the use or handling of dual-use materials;

- Monitoring of materials and equipment subject to control with a view to preventing any illegal traffic in them within the border security programmes.

7. The Iraqi Non-Proliferation Programs Foundation was established pursuant to the annex to Order No. 79 of 2004. The Minister of Science and Technology has been elected to chair the Foundation and appropriate amounts to fund the work of the Foundation have been allocated out of the general budget.

8. There exists a centre named the Radiation Protection Centre, placed under the Ministry of Environment. Having a monitoring and consultative nature, the Centre was created under the Ionizing Radiation Protection Act (Act No. 99 of 1980). Its functions include monitoring the movement and use of radiation sources and equipment; monitoring the availability of controls for protection against radiation in all health, research and industrial establishments possessing or using radiation sources or equipment; and following up on the question of the establishment of controls for all activities, such as importing, exporting, transport, sale, purchase, storage and handling, that involve radiation sources.

9. The Ministry of Trade applies the instructions in force, in particular those pertaining to Coalition Provisional Authority Order No. 54 of 2004 on trade liberalization policy. Thus, it monitors the prohibition against the importing of narcotics other than those used for medical purposes as well as nuclear, chemical, and biological materials. In addition, there exist compulsory instructions issued by the Ministry or the Customs authorities against the exporting of any material without a proper export licence specifically issued for that material in conformity with the terms and conditions set out in the relevant instructions, directives and orders.

Related activities

During the period from the adoption, on 28 April 2004, of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) to the preparation of this report, numerous Iraqi delegations have participated in international conventions and meetings that have contributed to the progress of efforts for the prevention of proliferation and illegal traffic and the control of exports and border-crossing points. These activities unequivocally show Iraq's new political orientation with respect to the international conventions and treaties on disarmament and non-proliferation and the responsibilities defined by the resolution in question. The following are the most important of those activities:

- Participation in the First Anniversary Meeting of the Proliferation Security Initiative, held in Cracow, Poland, on 31 May and 1 June 2004. Iraq will participate in the Second Anniversary Meeting at the invitation of the Government of Poland;

- Meeting of the Minister of Science and Technology with the IAEA Director General in July 2004. Among the issues discussed between the two sides were technical cooperation, peaceful uses of energy, the participation of Iraq in the preparation of a database being organized by the Agency on illegal trafficking and the holding of workshops to train Iraqi experts in that field so as to enhance their knowledge of and familiarity with appropriate means for combating illegal traffic;

- Participation in the meetings of the League of Arab States committee charged with preparing a draft treaty on the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of weapon of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, which were held at the League headquarters in Cairo from 27 June to 1 July 2004 and from 9 to 13 January 2005;

- Participation in the meeting of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative, held in Vienna on 18 and 19 September 2004;

- Participation in the forty-eighth session of the IAEA General Conference, held from 20 to 24 September 2004, at which Iraq discussed the prospects for cooperation with the Agency, especially with regard to technical aspects and the fate of materials subject to IAEA monitoring;

- Participation in the Sixth International Conference on Export Control, which was held in London from 8 to 10 November 2004 and at which Iraq's participation was warmly welcomed by the conference organizers, who provided the desired facilities for the success of that participation and the hoped-for benefit from it;

- Participation in the Global Transshipment Control Enforcement Workshop held in Malta by the Office of Nonproliferation of the United States Department of State from 11 to 14 May 2004;

- On 12 August 2004 the Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed to Mr. Rogelio Pfirter, Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, a letter of reply in which he affirmed Iraq's commitment to the conventions and treaties on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and its intention to accede to the Convention as soon as an elected Iraqi Government was established;

- Iraq also participated in an observer capacity in the ninth session of the Conference of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, held at The Hague from 29 November to 3 December 2004. Iraq's participation in the session was welcomed by the Organization's secretariat and by friendly States, which expressed their readiness to offer assistance to Iraq as soon as it decided to accede to the Convention. In addition, Iraq participated in the second regional meeting of Governments of Asian States parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention, which was held in Beijing from 20 to 22 September 2004. Iraq's participation was accorded attention by the officials of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons as well as by friendly States;

- Participation in the meeting of Government experts of the States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention held in Geneva from 19 to 30 July 2004, at which one of the topics discussed by the experts was how to prevent terrorist groups from obtaining biological weapons;

- Iraq also participated in the second meeting of States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention from 6 to 10 December 2004, one of the items on the agenda of which was discussion, increased common understanding and effective measures for enhancing international capabilities for responding to, investigating and mitigating the effects of cases of alleged use of biological weapons or suspicious outbreaks of disease;

– Participation in the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Global Directions for the Future, held in London from 16 to 18 March 2005.

Treaties, conventions and protocols to which Iraq is a party

1. Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;
2. Convention for the supervision of the international trade in arms, munitions and implements of war;
3. Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;
4. Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;
5. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
6. Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof;
7. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;
8. Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident;
9. Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency;
10. IAEA safeguards agreement;
11. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft;
12. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft;
13. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation;
14. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents;
15. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation.

Conventions only signed by Iraq

1. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques;
2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation;
3. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages;

4. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf;

5. 1998 Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism.

In-depth study currently in progress for accession by Iraq to other relevant treaties, conventions and protocols

A world without weapons of mass destruction will be a safer place for us all as well as for our children and grandchildren. It therefore behoves us to work towards the serious application of disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and conventions. The facts show, however, that the possibility that terrorist networks might seek to engage in illegal trade in technologies and materials that might be used for the production of weapons of mass destruction clearly constitutes a dangerous threat to us all and makes it imperative for us to act without delay to prevent the occurrence of something irreversible.

There exists a consensus among the Members of the United Nations concerning the serious threat posed by the possibility that nuclear, biological or chemical weapons or their means of delivery might find their way into the hands of non-State actors and be used for terrorist purposes and there is a growing sense of urgency regarding the seriousness of the issue. It is essential, therefore, that we deal with that threat as a united front, with greater effectiveness and with full understanding of just what is involved.

Finally, we should like to point out that the Iraqi people are now being consumed by terrorism and violence that have resulted in the killing of thousands of innocent people; the destruction of both public and private property; violations of honour, things sacred and holy places, including houses of worship; and the thwarting of the democratic process, development and reconstruction. Most of all, this has resulted in the loss of what is dearest to the hearts of Iraqis, namely their security. For that reason, they value highly the international efforts made to combat terrorism in all its forms, including the closing of gaps through which terrorists might slip in order to inflict heavy losses of life and property and create hatred among peoples and religions, and they strongly desire to be part of the effort of international cooperation to eradicate the devastating plague of terrorism.

United Nations S/AC.44/2004/(02)/117

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 May 2005
English
Original: French

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 3 May 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and, with reference to the note of 9 December 2004 concerning the national report, has the honour, on behalf of the Lao Government, to transmit herewith the national report of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

05-33268 (E) 170505 190505

Annex to the note verbale dated 3 May 2005 from the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: English]

National report of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

The Lao People's Democratic Republic supports Security Council Resolution 1540 which is in line with our policy of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction especially nuclear, chemical and biological.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is a land-locked and least developed country. It has no capability nor intention to produce, use or possess, transport, transfer or deliver nuclear, chemical or biological weapons to any state or non-state actor. Nevertheless, attaching importance to the issue of non-proliferation and disarmament, the Lao Government has undertaken a number of legal preventive measures in meeting the objectives of Security Council Resolution 1540. These measures are as follows:

1. Legal framework

1. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is in a process of amending its Penal Law which will cover crime of terrorist acts involving the use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Currently the drafting committee is collecting comments and inputs from concerned Ministries and agencies in order to make the amended draft more comprehensive before submitting to the National Assembly for consideration and adoption.

2. Prime Minister's Decree No. 205/PM dated 11 October 2001 On Export-Import Control, which stipulates that any exported and imported goods require an authorization and all relevant documents certifying the origin of the goods and their quality. The decree also contains provisions relating to the punishment of violator.

3. Regulation of the Minister of Commerce No. 106/MOC.FTD dated 25 January 2002 on the authorization by Ministry of Commerce for import and export of controlled goods.. The regulation identifies relevant agencies which have the right to issue an authorization and documents required for submission.

4. Notification of the Minister of Commerce No. 0284/MOC.FTD, dated 17 March 2004 on the list of prohibited imported and exported goods. Explosive substances, ammunitions and chemicals, which can be used for explosive purposes and weapons are prohibited.

5. Notification of the Office of Prime Minister No. 1691/PM dated 7 October 2004 on procedures concerning imported and exported authorization and transportation of goods across the country. The Notification sets out the required authorization documents which should be presented to custom officers for goods clearance.

2. Legal enforcement.

Concerned Government Agencies are mandated to monitor and control the import and export of prohibited goods in particular, weapons, equipments and chemicals that can be used to produce weapons. The following Agencies are:

1. Ministry of Commerce is responsible for general inspection and issuance of license for prohibited imported and exported goods.

2. Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts is responsible for screening and approving the types of chemical substance and manufacturing machineries prescribed in the Business License prior to the issuance of import license by the Ministry of Commerce.

3. Department of Food and Pharmaceutical, Ministry of Health, is responsible for inspection of imported chemical precursors.

4. Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction is responsible for monitoring domestic and transit transport of goods, especially the prohibited and hazardous ones.

5. Custom officers at border checkpoints are responsible for verifying the quantity, types and origin of imported and exported goods prescribed in the license issued by relevant authorities.

6. Department of International Police, Ministry of Public Security has the duty to share information with Interpol on terrorist acts and transnational organized crimes.

7. X-ray scanners have been installed at major international airports to ensure public security and prevent illegal trafficking of weapons and prohibited goods.

3. **International Cooperation**.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is party to a number of international conventions related to the prohibition and non proliferation of weapon of mass destruction such as:

1. Non-Proliferation Treaty of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), ratified on 5 March 1970.

2. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), ratified on 25 April 1973.

3. South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ), ratified on 24 June 1996.

4. Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), ratified on 25 February 1997.

5. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), ratified on 5 October 2000.

6. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards Agreement for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, ratified on 29 March 2001.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic has bilateral cooperation with its neighbouring countries on the issue of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and signed the Agreement of inland transit goods with Vietnam and Thailand. The agreement prohibits the transit of toxic chemicals and radioactive substance through the territories of the contracting parties concerned unless stated otherwise.

Besides, with a view to raising public awareness of the issue on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Trade and Industry of Japan, has jointly organized a seminar on export control on 7 February 2005 in Vientiane, Lao PDR.

4. **Conclusion**

The Lao PDR consistently expresses its support for the total elimination of all weapons of mass destruction. It maintains that the existence of weapons of mass destruction constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security, especially in the context of increasing threats of terrorism.

In line with this policy, the Lao PDR supports Resolution 1540 and calls for international cooperation on the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. At the same time, it is of the view that Resolution 1540 should be carried out in accordance with the United Nations Charter and international law and based on the respect for the principle of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in other country's internal affairs and peaceful settlement of all disputes. Besides, the implementation of this Resolution should not hamper the import, export and technology transfer for peaceful purposes.

United Nations S/AC.44/2004/(02)/118

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 May 2005

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 11 May 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), concerning measures for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Chairman's letters of 21 June 2004 and 7 March 2005.

Pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1540 (2004), the Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka has the honour to forward herewith the first national report of Sri Lanka.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 11 May 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

First national report of Sri Lanka to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Introduction

Over the years, the world has witnessed an unabated spread of terrorism. Having itself being a victim of this scourge, Sri Lanka joins the international community to unequivocally condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In addition, Sri Lanka has actively been engaged in the negotiations of multilateral treaties in combating terrorism and is currently chairing the Ad hoc Committee established in pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996.

Sri Lanka is a party to ten out of twelve Conventions in the field of suppression of terrorism and will be signing the International Convention for the Suppression of the Acts of Nuclear Terrorism when it is open for signature on 14 September 2005.

Sri Lanka has continued to extend its fullest cooperation to the Counter Terrorism Committee of the United Nations and has submitted four national reports in pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001). Domestic Legislation on the Suppression of Terrorist Financing has been enacted incorporating the provisions of the Convention of Terrorist Financing and the Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001). An act to combat money laundering is also in the final stages of preparation.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Similarly, Sri Lanka recognizes that WMD poses a grave threat to international peace and security.

In this context, Sri Lanka supports all efforts for non-proliferation and disarmament of WMD in particular nuclear weapons. Sri Lanka is also cognizant of the increasing threat posed by the proliferation of biological, chemical and nuclear materials to non-State actors in particular terrorist groups. Therefore, Sri Lanka is of the view that there is an urgent and renewed need for international cooperation to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime and to pursue in good faith negotiations on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament.

Sri Lanka believes that multilateral treaties provide the basis to prevent proliferation and elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

In this context, Sri Lanka has become a party to several international treaties/conventions relating to the non-proliferation or elimination of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, such as;

i) Treaty of the Non proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
ii) Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction
iii) Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.
iv) Convention on Nuclear Safety

Sri Lanka does not produce, manufacture, possess, import or re-export biological, chemical or nuclear weapons or any delivery system designed to carry weapons of mass destruction. Nor does it provide any State or non-State actors any material or technical support to develop, acquire, manufacture or transfer of know how of such weapons or delivery systems.

The Atomic Energy Authority of Sri Lanka, which was established in 1969 under the Atomic Energy Authority Act No.19 of 1969, is responsible for all activities related to peaceful applications of nuclear technology for the socio-economic development of the country.

Sri Lanka is in the process of drafting national legislation to implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production Stockpiling and the use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. The Ministry of Industry functions as the National Authority for the purpose of the Chemical Weapons Convention under which a National Coordinating Committee has been set up.

The domestic legislation already in place in connection with the import, manufacture, transport and use of biological and chemical products includes National Environment Act No. 47 of 1980 and No. 56 of 1988, Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980, Import and Export Act No. 1 of 1969 and the Customs Ordinance.

The Ministry of Defense is responsible for authorizing and controlling all imports of weapons and munitions for military purposes.

Sri Lanka will continue to work with others within the available means, to prevent illicit trafficking in biological chemical and nuclear weapons and related materials including their delivery to non-State actors in particular terrorist groups.